

News of the Day.

The Episcopal General Convention at Philadelphia adjourned yesterday sine die. The object of Dick Taylor's visit to Washington is said to be in relation to the trial of Jeff. Davis, his being a member of the House of Representatives.

The whereabouts of Cooper, the Adjutant General of the rebel army, is a mystery. He has not been heard from since the collapse of the rebellion.

A firm at Lawrence, Kansas, has contracted to furnish certain tribes of Indians with 1,200 ploughs within the next three months, so that the red men may begin to use them in the spring.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, authorizes the Superintendent of the telegraph at Milledgeville, to state that he has no authority from Washington to announce that all the delegates to the Georgia Convention will be pardoned.

In the St. Louis criminal court, on Saturday, Judge Primus decided against S. T. Glover, indicted for practicing as an attorney without taking the oath required by the new State Constitution, and imposed upon Mr. Glover "the order" of the State Supreme Court.

The City of Mexico letter to the New York Tribune, dated the 10th inst., states that the struggle between the Liberals and Imperials is fast reaching its close, the latter being everywhere triumphant. It would be difficult to determine just now how much reliance to place upon this statement, reports from that country have been so contradictory of late.

The Salt Lake Telegraph, of the 5th, says: A cloud burst on Tuesday afternoon in the vicinity of Emigration Canyon. We are informed that the water came pouring down the canyon at such a rate that it washed away the dam belonging to the first, second and third wards. The repairing of this dam cost nearly two thousand dollars last spring. The stream came pouring down the ravine in the tenth ward and flooded the whole street.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get the President to revoke the order issued by General Sherman shortly after the fall of Charleston, assigning the Sea Islands to the freedmen, and to return the property to the owners. There are now forty thousand freedmen located on this land. Some of the original owners have returned to take possession of their property, and the negroes are said to look upon them as intruders, being under the impression that the land was given them for permanent possessions.

A Washington special says Gen. Butler has departed. The rumor has prevailed to-day that he will return very shortly to accept a position in the Cabinet. Whether true or not, it is a fact that he has been making arrangements with a view to reside here during the winter, and that although it is understood that he had prepared a speech on negro rights, he has decided to deliver the same here, he cancelled his engagement at the last moment, on the ground that his time would be so taken up that he would be unable to do so.

The Richmond Whig says: "The Dutch Gap canal, commenced as a war necessity, could now be turned to the peaceful uses of commerce and trade. General Butler, in operating this canal, did a service, by demonstrating the possibility of saving seven miles of navigation by a canal across a neck of land one hundred yards wide. With a little enterprise on the part of those who know have the interest of the city at heart, this Dutch Gap might be increased in width and deepened, and be made so to admit of the passage of the largest steamers and vessels. The expense would be trifling compared with the benefits resulting therefrom."

Frank Blair made a speech at Rolla, Mo., on Thursday night, in which he bitterly assailed Secretary Stanton, asserting that, when Stanton was in office, he had locked up the good, loyal, and true men inside, and the rascal and traitor outside. Blair stigmatized the Provisional Marshal of Missouri as a "traitor and plunderer generally," and charged the officers of the Western army with all sorts of corruption--alleging, among other things, that, when Grant captured Vicksburg, he had turned over the captured arms and the result of the battle to the "traitor and plunderer" Blair stigmatized the Provisional Marshal of Missouri as a "traitor and plunderer generally," and charged the officers of the Western army with all sorts of corruption--alleging, among other things, that, when Grant captured Vicksburg, he had turned over the captured arms and the result of the battle to the "traitor and plunderer."

The Virginia election was not "a walk over" for any of the successful candidates, and in two of the districts, at least, the vote is so close that it may require the official canvass to settle the result. In the Lynchburg district Judge Mosley leads Withers about 200 votes, but the Rev. B. A. Davis, of Patrick county, is so close behind him that he may yet win by means given it up. But little has been heard from the First (Acoustic) or the Eighth (Southwestern) districts, in both of which were rival candidates, and the result hereof are announced in mere guess work, although not unlikely to prove true. John M. Wilson made a strong canvass in his district, and is only 400 or 500 votes behind Chandler. The only candidates for whom the vote approached unanimity were Richmond Barbour, in the Richmond district, and Robert R. Hays, in the district of the Richmond Whig in the district that adjoins Richmond south of the James river. The official declaration in favor of Hays is expected on Monday, November 13, by the Clerk of the County Court in the county first named in the law describing the several districts.

We publish this morning a portion of General Palmer's reply to Governor Bramlette. The length of the communication compels us to give it in installments. We need not bespeak for this able defense a careful and thorough perusal. No reader of the Press will fail to give it such. We feel him inclined to thank the Governor and the Congressmen for the action that provoked this controversy, in view of this elaborate, statesmanlike, and perfect vindication of the General's policy.

GYMNASTICS. The Journal, after waiting until the chances seemed most propitious for taking a position fronting North-by-South, has come out with an article on the Palmer-Bramlette-Smith controversy. The Journal endorses Gov. Bramlette, condemns General Palmer's policy, declaring that "he has been guilty of fearful usurpation which has produced great turmoil throughout the State," approves the President's course in sustaining the General, affirms that said course was just what it expected and that "the removal of Gen. Palmer at this time could not produce any good result."

The Hanlon Brothers couldn't beat that acrobatic performance within the same compass of space. This feat was all performed, mind you, in a trifle less than one editorial column.

We are laboring under all the extreme annoyances, "conflicts of authority" and embarrassments which the anti-slavery code-pro-amendment members of our last Legislature predicted would follow that body's non-action.

The King of Sweden, who had only one child, the Prince Louis, born in 1851, had a son born to him recently, who will be the successor to the throne of Sweden and Norway. The alliance between the Princess Louise and the crown Prince of Denmark, which had been advocated by the champions of a Scandinavian empire, and which this form and this name have the potency which belonged to the system before its substance

Gen. Palmer's Rejoinder to Gov. Bramlette's Letter.

Vindication of his Military Administration.

LOUISVILLE, October 24, 1865.
EDITORS UNION PRESS: I have read the remarkable letter of his Excellency Governor Bramlette, of the 23d inst., as a continuation of the controversy originated by General Green Clay Smith and himself for my removal from this military Department with both surprise and regret.

I am surprised that the Governor is not better informed than he states himself to be of the true state of affairs in Kentucky. He says, and I give this statement of his as a specimen: "There is not and has not been any opposition made in Kentucky to the freedom of the colored soldier and his family, if so it has never come to my knowledge. The law of Congress freeing this class is acquiesced in and obeyed."

When the facts are and it is well known throughout the State that Judges Andrews, Apperson and Peirce of the Circuit Court of the State have each decided the very law to be unconstitutional and void, concerning no rights whatsoever of the families of soldiers, and it is also true that the Grand Jury of Oldham, and other counties of the State, have preferred indictments against soldiers' wives for their labor, for the statutory offense of harboring slaves, that in many cases former masters have retained the custody of their property and have submitted to the order of the State in any department of the Government, has in any manner, by word or act, interfered to punish men who have been beaten for claiming to be free. This is the acquiescence and obedience of which the Governor speaks, and which he says may be taken as the fact, of which the proof can be found in every county of the State, that there are thousands of women and children, who are free by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1865. Most persons in the State know that while there are many instances of cheerful acquiescence in and obedience to this act of wise and humane policy, it is not received by a majority of the people of the State, and that no attempt has been made by any department of the Government to protect the people made free by the law.

And then in regard to the pass system, of which so much has been said by way of complaint, I am surprised that Governor Bramlette should assert that "the pass system carried out in Kentucky and for which Gen. Palmer is held responsible was not intended to benefit or protect the class of persons who were entitled to their freedom of movement, but to protect the property of the President, but to apply to those who were not embraced in any law or proclamation." I am bound to suppose that the Governor has read the paper to which he has taken the pains of preparing a reply and that he is willing to admit that the author of the pass system is well acquainted with his own intentions and ought to be believed, especially when he declared that intention on the face of the order upon which the system rests. The Governor is familiar with this, and he knows that he knows too that the object of the pass system was in the first instance to enable the large number of freedmen who were congregated in Louisville to go elsewhere in search of employment, and to use the means of travel accessible to all others. They were in a position to be employed, and were from a variety of causes without homes, employment, or food, and could only escape from that predicament by emigration, and the line of travel was open and decided nothing in regard to freedom. Nor was any order of mine or any pass given in pursuance of any such order, but in protest to make or declare any person free.

If Governor Bramlette is as well acquainted with the facts as he is with the law, he knows that those who had obtained the rights of their rights to freedom from that they were the wives and children of colored soldiers. In fact, it was insisted by some that the law was not intended to protect the colored soldiers, because the law of the State did not recognize the marriage of slaves. Under all the circumstances, carriers of property and passengers were not to be molested, and the law of the State did not recognize the marriage of slaves. Under all the circumstances, carriers of property and passengers were not to be molested, and the law of the State did not recognize the marriage of slaves.

I think now I am done with explanation of the facts, and the author has not yet said anything that I have not already said in my letters, already published, for any further information which may be desired upon the subject.

Both the Governor in his attempt to reach my policy, and he has found it necessary to draw upon that never-failing fountain of romance as well as prejudice, and to make up for the lack of facts by the use of his own imagination, and to make up for the lack of facts by the use of his own imagination, and to make up for the lack of facts by the use of his own imagination.

But I am much more concerned that the Governor has failed to discover the true point in issue between us. He charges that I assumed the power and the right to destroy slavery in Kentucky, and that he destroyed the object was and is to destroy slavery in Kentucky, it is unlawful and at variance with the law of the State, and I have before stated, that it is not a deliberate conclusion, formed after much and patient study and reflection, that slavery has no legal existence in Kentucky, and that all and every person in the State, who restrains any other person of his or her liberty upon the pretense of slavery, does so in violation of the law, and that it is the duty of the Governor as the Chief Magistrate of the State to assert this right of freedom for all its inhabitants; that it is the duty of the Governor as the Chief Magistrate of the State to assert this right of freedom for all its inhabitants; that it is the duty of the Governor as the Chief Magistrate of the State to assert this right of freedom for all its inhabitants.

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passed away. What statesmanship is this which tolerates slavery so readily, and values liberty so lightly, in bondage by the hands of human beings, and in the more name and form of a system, the substance of which has perished? Such a theory is logically and politically false. The colored people of Kentucky are either free or slaves, and to admit the substance to be gone, is to declare the freedom of all.

But as the Governor is not inclined to be bound by the authority of his own opinions, I am not at liberty to insist that the health of the State must be sacrificed with the reasons for my opinion. Slavery was a political system, by which I mean it was the system of government devised by the white people of Kentucky and other late slave States for the black and mixed races. It was local only in this, that Kentucky, through its Legislature, enacted laws for its protection and perpetuation. The laws of Kentucky were however only the constitution of the State to a general code for the government of the whole Union. The slave code of Kentucky adapted slavery, as it existed in other States, and the codes of other States recognized the slavery of Kentucky. Slavery in the United States had a common origin, comprehended the same people and laws in all the States. The system of the United States was supported by laws in all respects and by habit and custom the same in all and by habit and custom the same in all and by habit and custom the same in all.

By this system the black and mixed races were excluded from the general political system, not only the States, but the Union. The government of the United States, known as the slave States, but from that known as the free States. The government of the United States, known as the slave States, but from that known as the free States. The government of the United States, known as the slave States, but from that known as the free States.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD. An important change has taken place on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Mr. Albert Fink, who, since the opening of the road, has occupied the position of Superintendent of Construction, has been elected by the new Board of Directors General Superintendent of Construction and Transportation.

The police, courteous and experienced Captain Tom Berry, one of the oldest conductors on the road, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, and succeeds Mr. Marshall as Master of Transportation. No better selection could have been made.

Nor So--The Augusta papers having ascertained that many of the leading divines of the Methodist Church in Georgia had made overtures to join the Episcopal Church rather than the Northern Methodist, the Rev. J. E. Clark, presiding elder, publishes a card denying the statement.

Among English satirical announcements is a satirical novel under the singular title of "The Art of Bringing Up One's Daughter Badly, and Making it Pay."

ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE--It will be impossible to secure standing room Friday night if seats are not secured immediately.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SCHOOL COMMITTEES, ETC.--Wanted, a permanent situation, with moderate compensation, by a single, middle-aged gentleman, partially lame in left side from paralysis, but still active, energetic, and well educated, and of long experience in business--dry goods particularly; employed until recently for twelve years in a first-class store in New York; has also had experience as newspaper reporter, proof-reader, correspondent, and also as teacher of the English language; is not particular as to location; would go South, in either of the above capacities, or as confidential clerk, bookkeeper, or manager of a store, or to Washington, as amanuensis or private secretary to a member of Congress; prefers a sedentary occupation, where writing, or literary duties and mental labors would be the desiderata, and not great physical activity or endurance.

Address "Enquirer," care of Press Office, Louisville, Ky.; or care of Union Press, 114 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or D. G. V. Roll, Esq., No. 3 Third street, Cincinnati, O.

New designs in wood and metal, for paper weights. Also, novelties in India Rubber Stationery, as well as fresh supplies of superior ruling pens, glass inkstands, French ink, convenient memorandum books, diaries for 1866, ladies purses, &c., &c., at CIVIL & CALVERT'S, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth, (Old No. 43.)

ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE--It should be played four weeks to give all a chance to see it.

R. C. Hill & Co. have the largest assortment of Gold Pens in the West. The trade supplied. See advertisement in another column, or call at the manufactory, 11

WOOD'S THEATRE--Our American Consul in still draws fashionable audiences. Miss Laura Keane, who owns this play, is another example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish. Others have produced this fine comedy, but have met with but limited success, while she has produced it nearly one thousand times in the different cities, and still meets with unbounded success. The Asa Trenchard of Harry Hawk is acknowledged to be the best of the kind.

THE CHOLERA--The cholera has appeared in Paris in an epidemic form. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says: "The disease has appeared principally at Montmartre, La Chapelle, and the region around the Northern Railway Station. The hospital Lavoisier, situated near the station, has contained from twenty to thirty cases daily for the last five or six days, most of which have been fatal, but the facts are not published otherwise than at the medical societies and in the medical journals." There is great energy in Paris in the way of precautionary measures.

THE CREDIT OF CHICAGO--The proposals for a loan of \$250,000 on the Chicago River Improvement bonds, after having been advertised for a couple of weeks, were closed on Saturday. But one bid was found to have been made. This was from George C. Smith & Co., bankers of that city, who offered to take \$30,000 of the bonds at 85. There being no other bids, this was not accepted, and the Board will have to advertise for new proposals. This is rather a poor look for Chicago credit. Unfortunately for the loan, there is quite a stringency in the money market at this time.

ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE--Miss Kuhn as Arhat Meelish.

NEW PAPERS--Col. John Hart, formerly of the Washington Globe, and Charles T. Mercury; Leonard Tronsdale, of the Memphis Appeal, and Nashville Union; and Rolfe S. Saunders, of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, and Morning Bulletin, have become associated with J. M. Keating in the publication of the Memphis Daily Commercial. Mr. John Mallory, of the New York Metropolitan Record, and Mr. Edward A. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, have associated themselves with Col. M. G. Galloway in the Memphis Avalanche, the publication of which will be presently resumed.

GOOD TIMES--Mobile papers anticipate very busy times, and high wages for laborers and mechanics this season. General Bragg was in Mobile a short time since, on his way to his plantation, in Louisa county, Miss., where he intends raising cotton by free labor.

THE BOSTON POST says that Mrs. Caroline Marden, of Medford, Mass., while returning home from Boston, on Sunday last, had her pocket picked of a small sum of money. On reaching home the lady discovered a \$300 diamond ring in her pocket, which the rogue had doubtless accidentally dropped while accomplishing the theft.

ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE--A fortune to McDonough and Miss Kuhn.

The colored residents of Columbus, Ga., have held public meetings denouncing the negro thieves operating there, and declaring their intention to discard their society, and bring their lawless brethren to justice.

A GOOD SIGN--The people of Georgia are sending gentlemen of the most eminent talent in the State to their Convention.

COOL IMPRESSION--Dean Richmond has been in this city the past few days, threatening Tammany with a severe reprimand. He is said to be a man of great energy and determination, and is expected to do much good.

THE GOLD PENS AND AMERICAN WATCHES at reduced prices, at Hill's manufactory, 407 Main, and 223 Third street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. One Good Liver Oil of PERFECT Purity. It is manufactured by John C. Baker & Co., No. 71 Market street, Philadelphia. For distribution it has been consigned to the firm at preparation of its kind in the market. Its guarantees are the written testimonials of the most eminent physicians in America. They are open to the public at the manufactory. Consultative and all who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, tracheitis, scrofula, or liver diseases are invited to try the article.

MAGNETIC AND CRAMPTON, an Essay of Warning a Doctor to Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in sealed letters enclosing a free charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOWARD, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, also new and reliable treatment for the Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual System. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOWARD, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CARD TO "WALKERS," a Circumstance, while residing in "South America" as a missionary, received a letter from a friend, who had been to the "Yankee" and "Southern" States, and the whole truth of the matter brought on him by letter and vision. Great numbers have been cured by the use of this medicine, and it is a sealed copy to any one who sends it, free of charge. Please inclose a stamp for the medicine, and a sealed copy to any one who sends it, free of charge. Please inclose a stamp for the medicine, and a sealed copy to any one who sends it, free of charge. Please inclose a stamp for the medicine, and a sealed copy to any one who sends it, free of charge. Please inc

